The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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Select Miscellany.

A GHOST STORY.

Some years ago I was laid up several weeks with a lame leg in an obscure village in North Wales. It was the dullest of places, and I should nearly have died of ennui were it not that being familiar with the language I was able to get acquainted with the people and study their household habits and household lore.

Many were the strange tales they told as we sat around the cheerful peat-fire in the long autumn evenings—tales of fairies and goblins; of spirits and demons; of corpse-candles and wraiths; of witchcraft and glamour of the evil eye. Most of these made little impression beyond the moment, but the following, partly because the man who told it was intelligent beyond his station, partly because it seemed to illustrate a characteristic feature of Welsh superstition—interested me so much that the outline, and with some exceptions, the exact words, became firmly fixed in my memory.

If Robert Pritchard—this was the story-tellers name—still walks in the flesh, and should chance to see these pages, he will do me the justice to bear witness that I have faithfully reported him.

"You don't believe in ghosts? I do. When you have heard my story you shall judge whether my belief is well founded.

'You know we Welshmen are superstitious. The belief in supernatural apparitions is sacredly enshrined; every glen and mountain defile, and ruin has its familiar spirit. There is not a town or hamlet—there is hardly a farm house or cottage from the Dee to the Severn, but boasts its *bugan*. To deny that the spirits of dead men walk the earth at night is accounted the rankest heresy. Yet I was an unbeliever. I would argue by the hour against the possibility of such a thing as a visitation from the other world. And it was not mere bravado. I can truly say that I feared neither man nor devil.

Many a time have I put my hardihood to the test by visiting haunted places in the dead of night, sometimes to show my more timorous companions how superior I was to the common infirmities of mankind. I spent one whole night lying in wait for the famous demon Cader Idris, on the very track of this goblin's round. Another time I slept in the old ruined mill where the spirit of the murdered Rollin Gock held nightly revel. A few weeks later I made a bet that I would pass the small hours in the society of the terrible Bwgan Uchoy Mynydd—a ghost whose unearthly shrieks were wont, on stated nights, to disturb the sleep of the good people for miles around—and finally to cap the climax of my audacity, I went out one wild night to meet the spectral smuggler of Mason Meitl, who, according to universal report, was accustomed to ply his old trade—anchor his shadowy craft in the cove and land his shadowy cargo. Yet, no ghost nor goblin came near me.

But I was destined to have a far different—more terrible experience. An old man named Hu Hirwan was found murdered in his cabin one morning. He was a strange creature—half savage, half idiot, who lived alone, his only companion an enormous, ill-favored black cat. He had the appearance of the most abject poverty, yet it was generally believed that he possessed considerable money concealed somewhere about the premises. The more ignorant of his neighbors insisted that he had dealings with the Evil One, and some went even so far as to affirm that he came to his death by no mortal hands.

A belated peasant, going home from the village tavern after a more than usually heavy orgie, declared that he passed the hut and saw the old man struggling with his Satanic Majesty in the shape of a gigantic black cat; and as the cat, his only companion, was seen no more after the murder, the story gained considerable credence. The authorities, however, took a somewhat different view of the case. An examination of the body revealed an ugly wound on the side of the head, as if inflicted with a bludgeon. Suspicion rested on a worthless fellow named Dick Wirion (Dick the foolish) who was seen prowling about the place on the evening of the tragedy. He was arrested, brought according to the custom of the country to the presence of the murdered man, and made to stand over it. According to the time-honored test, if the prisoner is innocent, the defunct 'makes no sign;' if guilty the wound opens and a spout of blood flies on his person. Poor Dick was hit square in the face with a thin stream of gore, fell to the floor in a fit, and was carried back to prison. A bloody club was found back of his cabin, several sovereigns were taken from his pocket, which added to the accusation of the corpse, seemed to make the case against him as clear as day. In those times—this, you must know, sir, happened forty years ago—it did not take long to prove a man fit for the gallows. Dick was tried, convicted and sentenced at a single sitting of the court, and a week later was comfortably hanged.

Hardly was the poor devil under the ground when strange stories began to be whispered around the peasant firesides. It was said the cabin of the murdered hermit was haunted. Unearthly noises were heard in the dead of night; sounds as of men struggling in mortal conflict; shrieks and groans such as never came from human lips; cries for help and peals of demoniac laughter were testified to by reputable witnesses. A fisherman swore before a committee of investigation that, passing by one night, he saw the spirit of the old man standing by the garden fall, the ghastly wound on the side of the head bleeding freely, the hollow eyes glaring wildly at him. A cattle drover deposed before the same committee that going home from the market-town, shortly after midnight, he saw near the scene of the murder strange lights dancing, and heard distinctly the noise as of a heavy chain dragged over a pile of stones. A young man, who had been visiting his sweetheart testified that while passing the place he heard his name called three times, and looking toward the hut saw it lighted up and the murdered Hu beckoning him to come in.

The ghost became the absorbing theme of the town. Nothing else was thought or talked of. It was made the subject of a special meeting of the local authorities.

The Rev. Hugh Reese, pastor of the dissenting church, fulminated against it in two of his most powerful sermons. The select committee to which I have above referred, visited the haunted premises and although armed with a copy of the Holy Bible, two swords and a brace of pistols, were so appalled by the appearance of the spectre that they fled in terror, and disbanded to meet no more. Finally a messenger was dispatched to Carnarvon to meet the Rev. Didymus Davis, the famous exorcisor, who made his appearance on the scene, prayed and read seven chapters from the Evangelists, winding up with the following formula:

"Whether you be spirit or devil—whether you be from heaven above or hell beneath—I command you in the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost, to leave this place forever."

But it was no use. The next night the spirit of old Hu was more troublesome than ever, so that the whole neighborhood were terror-stricken by the howls and shrieks that issued from the haunted cabin. The poor people, who never had so unmanageble a ghost before were in despair.

It was at this time that the incident happened that exercised such a controlling influence over my future life. A lot of us young fellows had been carousing at a village tavern. We had made a good haul at our herring fishing, and were spending our money freely. The conversation naturally turned to the subject of old Hu's ghost. All were firm believers in the apparition, except myself, who stoutly insisted that the whole affair was gotten up by some interested person in order to get possession of the cabin. "Now, I will tell you what I'll do," says Shon Undwalder, captain of our fishing smack, "I'll lay a wager of five guineas that you dare not go to the haunted hut and stay there all alone from midnight till three in the morning." I had been drinking heavily, and promptly replied, "I agree."

The matter was soon arranged, the money was put down, and I started for the hut, accompanied by three of my companions, who were to see me enter. The night was dark and dirty—so dark you couldn't see the length of your arm. I must say I felt a little uncomfortable as I approached the haunted tenement; but I walked boldly up to the door, pushed it open, entered, and extemporizing a light (matches were not invented then) lighted a candle with which I had provided myself, and took a survey of the place. It was a miserable thatched-roofed, mud-walled hut, with hard earthen floor, nearly bare of furniture, and inexpressibly dreary. The air was close and dark, as if the taint of the bloody deed, enacted a few weeks before, still lingered. Everything remained as it was when the murder was committed. I thought I could even see traces of the struggle on the moulded walls. The floor in several places bore the dark stains of the dead man's blood. Altogether the sight was one that makes even as hare-brained a fellow as I, timid. But I sought to drive unpleasant fancies away. I threw myself down on a bench by the table, and waited the issue of my adventure. I lay quietly some time—so quietly I could hear my heart beat. The stillness was oppressive. I grew nervous under the awful hush of the midnight, and fancied a thousand horrible sights and sounds. I thought I saw the old man as he lay in his shroud; thought I heard the old familiar voice, pleading for mercy at the hands of his assassin. Little by little, however, my perception became less and less distinct, my eyelids dropped and I fell into slumber. How long I slept I have no idea; but I woke up suddenly, and became conscious that I was no longer alone. I felt—for my eyes were still closed—that there was something or somebody that had entered while I slept, near me. Its presence was palpable to all my finer senses. I seemed to be, as it were, enfolded by invisible arms—wrapped in a spell so absolute and terrible,—that I was powerless to resist. But I knew that to yield would be fatal; and so, with a mighty effort of will, I opened my eyes, and looked in the direction whence the strange influence came. On the other side of the table, directly opposite, and not more than four feet distant, sat a human figure, or what seemed one. The face was in shadow, the side of the head turned toward me. That it was that of an old man, I could see from the stoop of the shoulders and the thin locks of gray hair that dropped from the temples. He was dressed in the quaint long socks and knee breeches of the Welch peasant. His hands rested on his knees, his head was bent towards the floor. For a moment I was paralyzed with terror; but, by one of those revulsions of feeling we cannot explain, the next instant I had half pursuaded myself that my companion had been playing a trick upon me, "One of these fellows," I said to myself, "has dressed himself to look like old Hu Hirwan, and has come in while I slept, and means to frighten me into loosing my wager. Determined to be even with the rascals, I caught up a stout walking stick that lay beside me, and aimed a blow at the shoulders of the mysterious intruder. Great God! It struck impalpable air. I could see it pass through what seemed a solid body, without meeting the least resistance, and striking the floor with a crash. The next instant the figure rose slowly from the chair, turned round and faced me.

Shall I ever forget the paralyzing agony of that dreadful moment! There stood, within a few hands breadth of me what seemed once the mortal part old Hu Hirwan; but how awfully changed! The face had the livid hue of death; the eyes were sunken and burned with a ghastly glare; the dampness of the grave was upon the shriveled brow. The wound on the side of the head gaped hideously. I was too terrified to speak—too terrified to move—but stood helpless staring at the spectre. I had not even will enough to shut my eyes to the awful vision; yet I had sufficient self-possession to know that the spell by which I was held, must be speedily broken or I should die; and remembering what had been told me of the efficacy of speech, I summoned all my energy for a last effort and gasped out: "In the name of the Most High, I command you to tell me what your errand is."

The clammy lips quivered, the sunken face became eloquent with a horrible intelligence, and the spectre spoke as follows: "I fell by the hand of Owen Roberts, my kinsman, who came to rob me. Denounce him as my murderer, see that he is brought to justice, and I shall disturb you no more." The light went out from the hollow eyes, the form of the dead man seemed to shrivel and fade away, and I was left alone.

You smile, sir; you think I dreamed all this. Wait until you have heard me through.

I rushed out of the hut, bounded over the garden wall, and rushed home as if all the fiends were after me. Next day I called upon the magistrate of the town and told him my story. Strange to say he betrayed little surprise, and remarked that facts had recently come to his knowledge which induced him to believe that Owen Roberts was the real murderer, and that the order for his arrest was already issued.

A few hours later Roberts was in the clutches of the law, and when told that he was accused by witnesses both from this world and the world of ghosts, broke down completely and confessed all. He was tried, convicted and hanged on the very gallows where poor dick Wirion innocently swung. The ghost of old Hu came no more, and the good people of Rhoslin enjoyed a long immunity from supernatural visitation."

Mistaken Identity—Another Very Remarkable Case.

The Tichborne case drags its slow length along, and, astonishing to say, it now seems likely that the evidence for the plaintiff, which not long ago appeared literally overwhelming, will be upset after all. By that strange law of association, so frequently illustrated and so hard to explain, several other cases of disputed identity have arisen in England to divide public attention and provoke controversy. By far the oddest of these has turned up at the little village of Kirk Langley, a few miles from Derby; and if anything more mysterious ever occurred, either in or out of fiction, we have not heard of it.

Twenty years ago there lived at Kirk Langley a young fellow named Diligence Kerry. He was of an ambitious temper, and wearied of the monotony and limited scope of life in a rural hamlet, resolved to seek his fortune elsewhere. With the aid of friends he procured an appointment in India. Just before starting he married a lovely girl of the village. It was agreed she should not go out with him at once to India, but should wait until he had prepared a home there. Kerry sailed and reached his destination. Before long he heard indirectly that his wife had died of gastric fever. Soon after, friends in England wrote to the same effect. The afflicted husband, never doubting the truth of the story, remained in India and devoted himself to the accumulation of a fortune. In the course of years this was accomplished, and Kerry returned home last summer a rich man. He sought his native village and settled down in "Starling Cottage," where he now resides. Not long after his return he happened to be seen one day by a certain Mrs. Rucktuck, of Liverpool. This lady promptly declared to her friends that Kerry was the husband of a neighbor of hers, he having left the country some years ago. Mrs. Rucktuck at once communicated with the deserted wife, and the latter repaired with alacrity to Kirk Langley. The moment she saw Kerry she identified him as her husband, and, despite his protestations, insisted on claiming him as such. The dispute naturally produced much consternation in the quiet village, and proof was quickly sought for on both sides to make good the respective assertions. Pending this, a second woman, one Mrs. Spass, suddenly appeared on the scene and declared that Kerry had been married to her and had deserted her. Our readers will, perhaps, like to know that the whole story is vouched for by respectable transatlantic journals, before being told the sequel.—That sequel, so far, is that *four* other women now come forward, each of whom claimed Kerry as her own lawful husband. It is hard to understand how so many creditable witnesses in the suit should swear to their belief in the identity of the claimant with Sir Roger Tichborne—assuming, that is to say that he is nothing of the kind. But the case of Kerry is even more remarkable, since each of the six women declare him to be a separate and distinct individual. If it be conjectured that an explanation lies in the fact that Kerry was an unscrupulous bigamist, and had already married all these women, one after another, the answer is, that the hypothesis is already disapproved; for a commission to India was issued, affidavits were taken there and sent back to England, and it has been conclusively established that at the times the women swear the marriages took place in England, the alleged bridegroom was actually in India.

Poor Diligence Kerry is therefore extricated from his dismal position, and his various pursuers are left to fight the battle out among themselves. How far "Starling Cottage and the supposed affluence of its master may have prompted this extraordinary attack it is hard to say. Such a motive might have actuated the first assailant, or even the second, but that it should have moved their followers on line stretched almost to Macbeth's "crack of doom" is incredible. Indeed it is most probable that all the women really believed what they asserted, and that through some unlucky chance, and possibly through a general resemblance to a type of form and feature prevalent in the neigborhood, the whole party were deceived. When so remarkable a thing happens in real life, and coincidently with a controversy founded on similar uncertainties, it helps to make inteligible what was before puzzling. We can understand, for example, how many of the witnesses for claimant in the Tichborn case may be thoroughly honest, and yet absolutely mistaken. Of course there is a difference between proving a negative and an affirmative, and Diligence Kerry aimed to do one thing and the putative Sir Roger another; but the women who claimed the former for their own were as confident as the strongest witnesses who swear to the latter's identity, and the proved blunder in one case gives plausibility to the expectation of a like result in the other.

Winter Life in Florida.

A letter to the Louisville *Journal* gives the following glimpse of life in Florida at this season of the year. The best of venison, wild turkey and fish, oranges and lemons, are plenty, and hunting and fishing are agreeable pastimes. The weather is pleasant enough for the most delicate invalid to exercise in the open air at all times as the cold has not been sufficient to kill pea and tomato vines in the garden, though there has been some frost. The atmosphere in this locality is peculiarly refreshing and invigorating, resembling the air of the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky more than any other, while even the rain-water falls pure and colorless and free from disagreeable taste.

All of Florida may be called a vast hospital, from the great number of invalids who come to spend the winter, and many who can do so do more wisely by making their permanent homes in her mild and genial climate; the summer not being hotter, though longer, than in the North, where intense cold and extreme heat also sometimes prevail. Though they are not entirely absent, yet noxious insects and poisonous reptiles are not a disturbing cause here, nor is there any other very great one.

The climate being semi-tropical here, almost all tropical plants, fruits and vegetables are being introduced and grown here, while rice, cotton, sugar and syrup of superior quality are among the staple products of the hammock or alluvial lands on the lakes and rivers; while thousands of cattle thrive and fatten on the native wild pastures of the woods and marshes, and find a ready market in Cuba, and at paying prices. Though the country is increasing in population, yet lands for culture and for fruit growing may be had at low prices, and some even at government rates. The labor of the country is generally performed by those who own it, though some hired white and black labor can be obtained; and some foreigners are being introduced and give satisfaction.

The Size of London.

According to the last census London has a population of 3,883,092. This is more than the combined population of New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, St. Louis, Chicago, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Boston, New Orleans, San Francisco, Buffalo, and Alleghany city, Pa. To lodge this vast multitude, 777,000 dwellings are required, and the people consume annually about 4,480,000 barrels of flour, 420,000 bullocks, 2,970,000 sheep, 49,000 calves, 61,250 hogs, and one market alone supplies annually 7,043,850 head of game. This together with 5,200,000 salmon, besides other fish and fresh is washed down by 75,000,000 gallons of ale and porter, 3,500,000 gallons spirits, and 113,750 pipes of wine; 22,750 cows are required to supply the daily consumption of milk. The streets of the metropolis are about 2,000 in number, and if put together would extend about 4,000 miles. They are lighted by 630,000 lamps, consuming every twenty-four hours 22,270,000 cubic feet of gas. The water system supplies 77,670,824 gallons daily, while the sewyer system carries off 16,629,870 cubic feet of refuse matter. A fleet of 1,800 sail is employed, irrespective of railroads, in bringing annually 5,250,000 tons of coal. Bituminous coal is exclusively used, and the smoke arising from this immense quantity is said to be so dense that it can be seen thirty miles from the city. To clothe the inhabitants it requires 4,160 tailors, 54,400 boot and shoemakers, and nearly 70,000 dressmakers and milliners. Berlin, according to the recent census has a population of 828,013; Paris, in 1867, the year of the Exposition Universelle, 1,889,462, and Constantinople, in 1864, 1,075,000.

Life in Death.

WONDERFUL CASE OF SUSPENDED ANIMATION.

A very interesting case of suspended animation is reported as having occurred at Dayton, Ohio. Mrs. Agnes Mohr, a German lady was believed to have died on Sunday week of congestion of the brain. After the conclusion of the funeral services at the church, Tuesday afternoon, and when the coffin was opened for the friends to take a farewell look, such a life-like appearance was presented by the corpse, her lips and ears being flushed, and there being great warmth of body, that her mother and relatives refused to allow interment, and in consequence the body was placed in a vault in St. Henry's Cemetery, where hundreds of persons flocked to see the corpse. By the earnest solicitation of relatives the body was removed that evening to the office of the cemetery, which was warmed up for the occasion, and a careful watch kept up all night, when it was plainly noticable that the cheeks retained their lifelike appearance, but was not so warm. As the heat of the room was increased, it is said, perspiration was plainly visible on the face and neck, and remained so during the night and next day. The body will be retained in this room and receive constant and proper attention until either life is restored or mortification sets in. It was the opinion of those who have seen the body that life would be restored.

The horse census of the United States foots up 11,081,676.

Stick to Some one Pursuit.

There cannot be a greater error than to be frequently changing one's business. If any man will look around and notice, who have got rich and who have not, out of those he started in life with, he will find that the successful have generally stuck to some one pursuit.

Two lawyers, for example, began to practice at the same time. One devotes his whole mind to his profession; lays in slowly a stock of legal learning, and waits patiently, it may be for years, till he gains an opportunity to show his superiority.—The other tireing of such slow work, dashes into politics. Generally, at the end of twenty years, the latter will not be worth a penny, while the former will have a handsome practice, and count his tens of thousands in bank-stock or mortgages.

Two clerks attain a majority simultaneously. One remains with his former employers, or at least in the same line of trade, at first on a small salary, then on a larger until he finally, if he is meritorious, is taken into partnership. The other has a position, now that he has become a man, and accordingly he starts in some other business on his own account, or undertakes a new firm in the old line of trade. Where does he end? Often in insolvency, rarely in riches. To this every merchant can testify.

A young man is bred a mechanic. He acquires a distaste for his trade, however, thinks it is a tedious way to get ahead, and sets out for the West or California. But in most cases, the same restless, discontented and speculative spirit, which carried him away at first, renders continuous application at one place irksome to him, and so he goes wandering about the world, a sort of semi-civilized Arab, really a vagrant in character, and sure to die insolvent. Meantime his fellow-apprentices, who have staid at home practicing economy, and working steadily at his trade, have grown comfortable in his circumstances, and is even a citizen of mark.

There are men of ability in every walk of life, who are notorious for not getting along. Usually it is because they have mastered one pursuit, and are on the point of making money, they change it for another which they do not understand, and in a little while, what little they are worth, is lost forever. We know scores of such persons. Go where you will, you will generally find that the men who have failed in life are those, who never stuck to one thing long. On the other hand, your prosperous man, nine times out of ten, has always stuck to one pursuit.

A Strange Race.

An English officer has discovered a curious tribe of people dwelling among the hills of northern Hindostan, the remains of a once numerous race, but now consisting of less than six hundred souls. They are named Todas, and in their appearance, language, and customs, differ from both Hindoos and Mahomedans. They are tall, athletic, and of a light bronze complexion, with large, dark eyes, and features of a Roman cast. Their villages consist of a few scattered huts, of an oval shape, situated in some secluded spot in the woods or fastness of the mountains. The buffalo is the sole possession of the Toda. He cultivates no land, nor engages in no commerce. His subsistence is from the milk and meet of the buffalo alone, and the animal enters largely into his religious festivals. The worst trait in the character of this singular people is that, influenced by a barbarous superstition, they destroy most of their female children.

DANCING AT HOME.—Henry Ward Beecher took occasion in a recent sermon to allude to recreation and amusements in the home circle, as being healthful and natural; and we append what he said about dancing:

"Some persons, when they join a church think that they must put all the glee and mirth and music out of their lives. Don't do it! If a love song ripples up the surface of your heart, sing it! sing it! Don't let it die! My second mother—for I remember no other—was my idea of womanly gentleness, propriety and elegance. She was not, however very demonstrative. She used before marriage to be quite a belle, and was often known to trip the light fantastic toe. One evening, as my father played a tune on the violin, my mother arose and in the most graceful manner possible to conceive commenced to dance around the room. I didn't know what to make of it. I was speechless with consternation and delight. My father looked on in surprise. Never in the whole course of my life had I seen such a thing attempted in my father's house. It was delicious and I got a lesson then which has lasted ever since. I think to this day if my mother had danced oftener and said the catechism a little less it would have been better for all of us. If you have a talent for music, cultivate it; for dancing, cultivate it; whatever gifts God has given you, make the most of them, whether of voice, feet or eye."

STATE ITEMS.

DECAMPED.—Henry Clay Clapp, who has been for some time acting as deputy to his father who is a Clerk of the Superior Court of this county, was recently detected in the practice of cutting witnesses' tickets from the Clerk's books, endorsing the names of witnesses to whom they were due, and then disposing of them to parties for what he could get. When it was discovered he took leave of absence for parts unknown, and has not since been heard from.—*Greensboro Patriot.*

The Fayetteville *Eagle* says: On the morning of the 6th inst., the 3 o'clock train ran over and killed a man between Spout Springs and Morrson's Station. It is supposed to have been Alex. McDonald, a lunatic, who was lately discharged from the Asylum in Raleigh and sent to the poor house in this county.

HORSES STOLEN.—Last week two or three horses were stolen from back lots where their owners had hitched them while they were attending to business in Charlotte, says the *Democrat.*

Joseph B. Lyman, agricultural editor of the New York *Tribune*, died on Sunday,

Agricultural.

Hints on Culture of Tabacco,

From the Reconstructed Farmer.

Messrs Editors:—The cultivation of Tobacco in North Carolina has extended so rapidly within the last five years, and has become the staple crop in portions of the State where it has heretofore never been cultivated, that a few suggestions in regard to the best method of raising a fine article may not be unacceptable to a portion of your numerous readers. The season is approaching when it will be necessary to commence preparations for the next crop, and in compliance with your request made some time since, I propose to make a few brief suggestions that may at least aid those who have recently embarked in its cultivation. I have been engaged a number of years in the cultivation of tobacco in the county of Caswell, where the finest quality is grown that is raised in the State, and the experience of all engaged thereon proves that without the finest yellow tobacco can be raised the crop is not remunerative. In the first place then, in order to insure success, a light gray sandy soil may be indispensible, and if it does not possess naturally sufficient, it must be assisted by some fertilizing agent, to insure a rapid and early growth and maturity.—This cannot be accomplished without early and thorough cultivation, and an ample supply of plants, so that the crop may be pitched from the tenth to the last of May. This will give the crop time to mature and yellow on the hill before the time for housing. With early maturity and a yellow crop there is but little difficulty in curing it yellow. After the crop is planted, and as soon as the plant begins to take root, I would have the first working given, which consists in lightly scraping with hoes the surface around the plant to remove the grass and loosen the soil, and afterwards drawing a small quantity of earth around the plant. Should the season prove favorable, the plant, then soon begins to "spread the hill," at which time the crop should be pretty thoroughly plowed and an additional quantity of earth drawn around the plant.

After this and before the plant becomes large enough to top, it should again be plowed and well hilled, which, ordinarily, is all work that is required. The next important matter is the process of topping. The number of leaves allowed to each stock varies from ten to sixteen, according to size and maturity. The bud should be pretty well developed, so that it may be easily grasped with the thumb and forefinger. This is a matter of some importance, and it gives a greater length of stalk and more thorough exposure to solar and atmospheric influences. Some diversity of opinion exists in regard to the proper distance that should be given the plants on the land.

My own opinion is, that three feet each way will ensure a much finer texture of the leaf, but not so much in weight. The ordinary rule however, is about three feet by three feet four inches. The observance of these simple suggestions with a fair season, will almost certainly insure a fine crop on the hill. Much might be said in regard to the best method of raising the plants and the management of the crop in the process of curing, but as I designed to confine myself simply to the cultivation of the crop, I will not incumber this article by the consideration of these subjects.

A Profitable Article for Culture.

The Hon. Wm. D. Kelley has called attention to the fact that licorice root, now imported from Spain, Italy, Sicily and France is specially adapted to the soil of Eastern Virginia and North Carolina, and many of the Western States could also make it a profitable article for culture.—From ten to twelve million pounds are imported every year into this country, either in the crude or manufactured state. It is largely used by tobacco manufacturers and for medicinal purposes, and some few are now engaged in making it into a paste formerly obtained entirely from Europe. A slight duty now exists on manufactured licorice, and this should be maintained.—Also let the rough article be sufficiently taxed to encourage our Southern farmers to invest in its cultivation. The root is grown in England, and yields five hundred dollars to the acre. Here or in the South it would yield three or four times that amount. The root is worth from five to ten cents per pound, according to quality.

GENERAL NEWS.

Among the most remarkable events of 1871, will be recorded the production of the biggest gun ever manufactured in England. It is called the Woolwich infant and throws 700 pounds at a single discharge, and when we consider that this is thrown in one mass, instead of being distributed among twenty balls, we may form some notion of the effects obtained.

On the 19th ult., in New Orleans, while the circus of James Robinson was parading the streets, a dray colided with a car, on top of which was a royal tiger. The animal was so badly frightened by the accident that he ruptured a blood vessel and died in a few minutes.

Hereafter checks issued by the Government for sums not exceeding $10,000 which may be lost or destroyed, may be duplicated at the expiration of six months, in accordance with the provisions of the law just passed by Congress.

"Bob is your sister at home?" "Yes, but she won't see you to-night." "Why?" "Because she said she was going to have one more mess of onions, if she never got another beau."

William A Johnson, of California, shot himself dead when his wife was placed in the coffin, and they were buried together.

Miss Jane Cameron, of Greenville, S. C., was accidentally burned to death on Thursday last.

Cincinnati is said to be the most densely populated city in the United States, having 36,000 people to the square mile, while New York has but 23,000.

Houston (Texas) whisky is strongly recommended by the local papers as a means of suicide.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1872.

GEO. WALTER SITES,--EDITOR

STATE CONVENTION.

The State Convention of the Democratic-Conservative Party of North Carolina will meet at GREENSBORO, on WEDNESDAY, the FIRST day of MAY next.

The Reform Movement.

The following sound platform is laid down by a New York Democratic paper:

"Let it be understood that we do not want a Democrat to be elected next fall half so much as we want a gentleman, a statesman, and a man of honor, no matter what his politics, elected over a nepotist, a gift taker, and a corrupt head of a numerous and corrupt family."

The New York *Sun*, republican, adds:

"This is the feeling of the best portion of the people, and of intelligent Republicans as well as Democrats. The sort of President we now have they are sick and tired of. They want a gentleman, a statesman, and a man of honor. And they will have him."

An immense reform meeting was held in Philadelphia recently, and the following will give our readers some idea of the principles which actuate the reformers. The *Age* says:

The Reform meeting at Horticultural Hall, was a success both in number and the character of those composing the audience. It was a literal illustration of the motto: "Office-holders to the rear, taxpayers to the front." The solid men of the city ran the machine on a clear, clean track. They had the laboring oar, and expressed the sentiments of those who demand a change in the management of city affairs—a full, decided change. Speeches were made by leading citizens of both parties, and a series of resolutions passed expressing the views, opinions and determinations of the Reform party in connection with local affairs. The speeches were bold and easily understood, and the resolutions such as, if acted upon, will scatter the "Ring" like casting a firebrand among apack of cowardly wolves.

Chief Justice Brinkerhoff, of Ohio, has come out in favor of the Cincinnati Liberal Republican Convention. He repudiates Grant and endorses the reform movement generally. This movement seems to be gradually gathering strength, and by May Day may blossom like a May rose.

The Connecticut Democratic State Convention met Tuesday week and nominated a full ticket, headed by Hon. Richard D. Hubbard for Governor. The platform recognizes the validity of the Constitutional amendments, demands universal amnesty, civil service reform and local government, and expresses sympathy with the Cuban revolutionists.

The Municipal Law.

An Act to give Chief Officers of towns the criminal jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That it shall and may be lawful for the chief officers of all cities and towns in this State, by whatever name or title such chief officer may be called, and it shall be their duty to have and exercise all the jurisdiction, powers and duties given to justices of the peace by Chaps. 2, 3 and 4 of an act, being Chap. 178 of the act of 1868-'9, which is entitled "of proceedings in criminal cases," subject to the restrictions and limitations contained in those chapters. Provided, no such chief officer shall take jurisdiction of any offence committed beyond the limits of the city or town of which he is such chief officer.

Nothing in this act shall be held to impair the jurisdiction thereof given to justices of the peace.

This act shall go into effect on its ratification.

The above is a copy of an act passed by the Legislature known as the "Municipal Law." As will be seen, it confers on chief officers (Mayors) of cities and towns the same criminal jurisdiction within their corporations, as a Justice of the Peace has in his township.

Under Chapter 2 of the Act of April 12, 1869, or Chapter 178, Act 1868-'69., a mayor of a town or city is made an officer to keep the peace and authorized to act in proceedings to prevent the commission of crime.

Under chapter 3, referred to, mayors now have authority to arrest all criminals or those accused of any offence against the laws of the land, hold a preliminary examination and bind the accused over, to take bail, if the offence is bailable; if not, or in default of bail, to commit to jail for trial at the regular term of the Superior Court.

Under Chapter 4, referred to, Mayors now have final jurisdiction of all assaults, and assaults and batteries, when the punishment imposed by law does not exceed fifty dollars fine or one month imprisonment. Indictable trespasses, when the punishment is limited as above.

Receiving stolen goods and offences when the penalty does not exceed fifty dollars.

This act, we may add, does not conflict with the opinion of the Supreme Court in the cases carried up from Wilmington and Edenton, the question in these cases being whether the Legislature could confer original civil jurisdiction on a special court of a corporation. The court says the Legislature cannot give such jurisdiction to a special court, as the Constitution gives it to Justices of the Peace.

SCRIBNER for March comes freighted with an excellent cargo of original literature. The illustrated article on the Chesapeake Peninsula is interesting and the engraving creditable. Cruise of the Balboa, Back-log stories, My Hickory Fire, are well written. "The Heart of Arabia," is written in Bayard Taylor's best vein, and the illustrations add much to its interest. Some twenty articles follow, all of which are meritorious, making Scribner a welcome visitor to every household. $4 a year, Scribner & Co., 654 Broadway, New York.

We return our thanks to Hon. J. M. Leach, for valuable public documents.

Grant Republican Movement.

The *Federal* Republicans are preparing for a lively campaign and we give a few items to show what they are about. They are uneasy to say the least of it.

A caucus was held in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Monday the 12th inst., at which arrangements were made for the ditribution of documents for the coming campaign.

The documents referred to are folded and wrapped at the U. S. Capitol, with Government paper, by Government clerks and in Government time. The opponents of the Administration and corruption will see the enemies they have to deal with, and the means and combinations made against them; but with all these odds the end desired is not half as discouraging as it may seem. The most honest and intelligent Republican leaders of the country are opposed to an extension of the Grant Administration, and this certainly is a strong capital to begin upon. In May the Reform Republican Convention will meet at Cincinnati, and in June the Democratic Convention will probably be called. With good sense in nominations, and the Public Good as the basis of action, there is no reason why the people should not be able to put down the despotism, corruption and misrule of the present Administration.

HOW THEY DO IT.—Ex-Governor Rolfins, Chairman of the New Hampshire Republican Committee has addressed a circular to all the Grant Postmasters and Federal officers, a *request*, which amounts to an *order*, that they must contribute the needful, if they hope to carry New Hampshire. Here it is:

"They (the Committee) have designated for *your contribution* the sum of $....., which please forward in the accompanying envelope, to Hon. Asa Fowler, Concord N. H., for which a receipt will be returned.

"The *necessity is apparent*; immediate action is *imperative*; our success is a duty; and we doubt not that all who receive this circular will promptly and cheerfully (?) *respond*.

"Please return this note."

The Winston *Republican* of last week has three articles—in all nearly a column in length—which proves the importance it attaches to the strictures of the *Press* of the previous week, and requires some notice at our hands. Hope our neighbor feels better after the discharge of so much bile.

We are not the champions or defenders of secret oath-bound political societies, be they Ku Klux, Leagues, or what not. We have entered our protest against them in the columns of the *Press*. So far as stealing, partizan legislation, and misrepresentation are concerned, we think it would be prudent for the *Republican* to hold its peace, when it is patent that all manner of corruption in high and low places is the order of the day, throughout the length and breadth of the land, a few specimens of which we give in the following column, headed "Beauties of Radical Rule."

Has the *Republican* any recollection of Radical office-holders *holding over* against the popular will? and threats by others to do so, should they be defeated at the ballot-box? And then to speak of "Democratic office-holders" being no better than they should be—heaven save the mark! It is simply ridiculous for dwellers in glass houses to throw stones. See "Beauties of Radical Rule."

The *Republican's* second and third articles in answer to the *Press*, are easily disposed of, upon the principle that "short horses are soon curried." If our neighbor is really entitled to the disclaimer, that he is not after having access to the public coffers, 'tis passing strange!—Barnum, the showman, would no doubt, like to become acquainted with the Radical, whose services, in these degenerate days, are purely "labors of love" for his country,—whose patriotism knows no bounds, who is so different from the rest of his party that he says he ignores the flesh pots and the loaves and fishes,—who leaves home and kindred merely to expose and denounce infamous frauds, rascality and corruption, outside of his party.—Had you not better "sweep before your own door," neighbor?—See "Beauties of Radical Rule."

That overdrawing of Jo. Turner's has been explained to the satisfaction of all unprejudiced minds. It was occasioned by a misunderstanding relative to the measurement of the printing. The State, we repeat, loses nothing by the operation,—but loses heavily by the Penitentiary swindle, the Holden-Kirk war, the Littlefield frauds, &c., &c.

Since the war, our State debt has been doubled, and we have very little to show for it.

In the language of a valued exchange:—"We rarely take up a paper from any part of the country, without seeing some disclosure of fraud in official stations. There must be, at this time, at least a hundred separate investigations going on in different places into charges of corruption in one form or another. From the higher offices, so honored and sacred in former days, to the low position of Custom House inspector, all is rottenness more or less. The whole South reeks and stinks with the odor of corruption. The Southern people have been remorselessly plundered by Northern adventurers, aided by Southern apostates. At the North, in nearly every town and city, we hear of fraud and dishonesty. We see corruption all over the land in one guise or another."

Our limited space admonishes to close, leaving any quantity of Radical fraud and corruption for future numbers of the *Press*.

Read "Beauties of Radical rule."

J. A. Bonitz, editor of the Goldsboro *Messenger*, intends to begin the publication of *The Masonic Monitor*, on the 15th inst. The subscription price will be $1 50, ten copies, $12 50; twenty-five copies, $25.—Such a journal has been long needed by the fraternity in this State and we hope it will meet with abundant support.

The population of Statesville is put down at 644, when it really reaches 900.

Beauties of Radical Rule.

Below we present an array of paragraphs, which are enough to startle any person. It gives but a faint idea of the real state of things all over the country, and it is high time that something is done to stop this wholesale swindling:

The Governor of North Carolina, impeached and deposed from office, a fugitive from his native State.

The Governor of South Carolina, openly accused of theft, and presented for impeachment by a convicted felon and ex-Congressman of his own party.

The Governor of Florida, now impeached by a Radical Legislature for high crimes and misdemeanors.

The ex-Governor of Georgia, fled from his Capital, and is a fugitive from justice for theft.

The Governor of Louisiana, accused by his own party of high crimes and misdemeanors, now before a Congressional investigating committee.

The Governor of Texas, impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors by a Radical Legislature.

Powell Clayton, U. S. Senator and ex-Governor of Arkansas, on trial at Washington for illegal practices in securing his election to the Senate.

Wm. B. Stokes, late candidate for Governor of Tennessee, on trial before the U. S. court at Washington, for defrauding the Government of bounty money.

The Tennessee bounty frauds have again come to public notice by the arrest of Victor G. Powell, a clerk who was one of the right hand men of Congressman Stokes in forging false certificates.

The defalcation of William T. Collis, United States Pension Agent for the District of Columbia, and editor of the Grand Army *Journal*, so far foots up $10,000.—His bonds are good for it.

Marca, the defaulting city treasurer of Philadelphia, has been sentenced to a fine of $300,000, and five years' solitary imprisonment at hard labor. York, who was associated with Marca, was fined $500 and three years' imprisonment.

A young man named Low, a clerk in the Boston Post Office has abstracted some $30,000. Yet the Grant Senators pooh-pooh Civil Service Reform and laugh at it as a humbug.

It appears from the report of the Radical Civil Service Committee of the United States Senate, that the immense sum of ninety millions or one-fourth the entire amount collected from the tax-payers under Grant's administration, never reaches the treasury. Ninety millions per annum more than the entire expenses of the government in Buchanan's extravagant day—set down to the account of stealings! And yet these same thieves have the brazen effrontery to ask that power to be continued in their hands.

The N. Y. *Tribune* says the N. Y. Custom House is rotten from top to bottom. Whether it is any worse now than it has been from time immemorial, we will not undertake to say; but the whitewashing which has been revealed by the recent investigation, ought to arouse the city, the country, and especially the Government, to instant and thorough reform.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

LOCAL ITEMS.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The following Schools will close their Winter Session with public Exhibitions. These entertainments have become quite popular in this section, drawing large crowds to witness the exercises of the pupils. We are glad to see this approbation, among our people, of educational enterprise:

At *Eden*, Broadbay Township, on Saturday, February 24th, (next Saturday) F. Messer, teacher.

At *Oak Ridge*, South Fork Township, on Saturday, March 9th, Miss M. J. Thomas, teacher.

At *Pleasant Fork*, South Fork Township, on Saturday, March 2nd, Jacob Long teacher.

At *Jack's Temple*, Abbott's Creek Township, on Saturday, February 24th, Dan'l Reece, teacher.

The School at *Salem* will close on March 8th, without a public entertainment, F. A. Tucker, teacher.

The above are all the notices that we could get. We would be glad to get any information relative to the close of Schools and other interesting matters.

We have been shown by a friend a copy of the "*Lantern*," a paper published at Rock Hill, S. C. It is tasty, spicy, and very interesting. Much success to it and its enterprising young editor.

We are glad to see Judge Cloud at home again, after an absence of several weeks. The Judge looks well after his recreations and will commence his circuit in a few weeks.

A WILD CAT.—The Danbury *Reporter* says that Wm. Bennett, Sr., of Stokes county caught the largest Wild Cat that has ever been seen in that section. It was three feet long and weighed about twenty-five pounds. Would like to have the animal in our Museum.

SAD ACCIDENT.—Major Meadows, a respectable citizen of Stokes county, while cutting timber to burn a plant-bed, last Friday, was instantly killed by a limb falling and striking him on the head. So says the Danbury *Reporter*.

H. R. Carroll has been appointed a Justice of the Peace in Danbury township, Stokes county, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of James H. Leak.

This is the second week of the special term of the Superior Court for Stokes county. Judge Cannon is presiding.

Will the Cultivation of Tobacco Pay?—A number of the Guilford farmers have been experimenting with the most gratifying results.

Mr. Buchanan worked last year three acres and a half, and realized from the crop in the Danville market, $1,450. The total expense of cultivation was $250, thus making a net gain to him on 3½ acres, of $1,200, or nearly $400 per acre. Will anything else on the farm pay as well?

Let each of our farmers try an acre or two in tobacco and give it good attention, and a fair trial. This can be done without much additional expense. *No time is to be lost.* The season is getting short, the plant bed should be prepared and seeded at once.

BROWN'S TOBACCO WAREHOUSE was opened in Winston on Wednesday last.—The sales were satisfactory to those who had consigned their tobacco. Several buyers from Danville were on hand with the "tin," ready for a trade. Bad weather and worse roads are against hauling tobacco. We hope the above enterprise will receive ample encouragement to make it permanent. See advertisement of Mr. Brown.

CONRAD'S YADKIN VALLEY NURSERY.—Mr. Conrad has just published his annual catalogue for 1872. It is a valuable little pamphlet and contains all necessary directions for planting and caring for a good orchard. The catalogue is interesting and a valuable aid to the fruit grower. It is neatly printed and will be sent on application to the proprietor at Vienna, Forsythe Caunty, N. C.

Washington's Birthday.—To-day is the anniversary of the birth of "the Father of his Country"—GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Alas! the times are sadly out of joint, and the event is but little heeded now-a-days. It would be an honorable tribute to his memory if his countrymen would read his "farewell address" on this day.—Had his timely cautions been properly heeded, much of the calamity and distress which now weighs so heavily upon the country might have been averted.

One of the prisoners in our county jail attempted to make his escape Monday night. He had already worked his way out of the cell, but timely discovery impeded his further progress.

On Our outside we publish an article on the cultivation of Licorice. As this section is becoming a tobacco producing region, we hope to see the experiment made on a small scale, as it can thus be readily ascertained how it will pay.

OLIVER OPTIC'S MAGAZINE for March is like its predecessors, "the best ever issued," and when, and where or how this continued improvement is to stop is a curious problem! We think with each number that its reasonable limit of excellence has been reached, but are as often surprised and delighted with some new and attractive feature. The March number has the additional chapters of Oliver Optic's new story, "SEA AND SHORE;" of Elijah Kellogg's "WHISPERING PINE," and of Mrs. Cheney's "SALLEY WILLIAMS, THE MOUNTAIN GIRL," three as fascinating stories as ever were written for boys or girls. We also find the opening chapters of a capital story by Mrs. S. B. C. Samuels, the author of the popular "Springdale Stories;" an illustrated story by Miss L. B. Humphry, entitled "SAVED FROM THE STREET;" POETRY in variety by Samuel Burnham George S. Burleigh, Miss Moriorty, Miss Adams and Thomas Powell; one of George M. Baker's Humorous Dialogues; "GARDENING FOR MARCH," by Aunt Carrie; entertaining "PIGEON-HOLE PAPERS;" HEAD WORK; LETTER BAG; EDITORIALS, and MUSIC. Add to these numerous excellent pictures scattered through the pages, some of them "full page," and all attractive, and we have a magazine that well deserves its reputation as "the best Juvenile Perlodical published." $2 50 a year. Lee & Shepard, 149 Washington St., Boston.

☞ The publishers would confer a favor if they would forward the February number, which failed to reach us.

STATE ITEMS.

THE OUTLAWS.

A Most Daring Robbery—Lowrey and His Gang in Lumberton—Store and Sheriff's Office Entered and the Safes Taken Off—$22,000 in Money Taken—Pursuit of the Robbers—They Escape with the Money, &c.

Startling news reached here on Tuesday afternoon, to the effect that Henry Berry Lowrey and his gang of outlaws had entered the town of Lumberton, some time during Friday night, and committed the boldest and one of the most successful robberies ever known in this State.

The gang first entered the Carriage Manufactory of Mr. Newberry, where they supplied themselves with tools. They then took a cart and horse from a livery stable, and went to the store of Mr. A. H. McLeod, from whence a heavy iron safe was taken and placed on the dray. Next they entered the Sheriff's office and took his safe, put it on the dray, and then left town with their plunder. The Sheriff's safe was found about 150 yards from the court-house, having evidently fallen off and been abandoned.

A posse, with the Deputy Sheriff, found the gang about 3 miles from town, but were too weak in numbers to cope with the bandits, and by the time reinforcements arrived they were gone to the swamps, leaving the safe and a portion of the papers behind.

Mr. McLeod's safe contained about $22,000, a good deal of which was deposited there for safe keeping by citizens of Lumberton. A number of valuable private papers from the Sheriff's office were destroyed. The Store and Sheriff's Office were entered with keys, and the safes opened with chisels. Mr. McLeod lost, besides money, about a thousand dollars worth of goods. Books and papers all secure. Great excitement prevails, and we hope soon to chronicle the capture of these villains, says the Wilmington *Journal*.

The School Law.

The school Law which was ratified February 7th, 1872, provides:

That two dollars shall be paid from the public school fund for each pupil that may be taught four months in free public schools.

The intention of the law is, that the public school fund shall be used to *aid*, and not wholly to *maintain* free schools. Any district or neighborhood, which may desire to avail itself of *aid*, must raise by subscription an amount which, added to the *aid* to be received, will be sufficient to pay the salary of the teacher, and then employ the teacher.

The schools of the two races are to be separate, and each race to act for itself in making up schools, building and furnishing school houses and employing teachers.

All free schools which were begun but not completed prior to the ratification of this act, may be continued until the 7th day of March, 1872, and the school committee in every such case may give an order as heretofore in payment of the teacher's wages for the time actually taught prior to that date. If the school or any part of it is taught after that date, the committee shall give an order in payment of the teacher's wages only in accordance with the provisions of this act.

When a district is not able to maintain a free school four months, it may receive aid for two months in the same proportion.

Provision is also made for purchasing sites, and paying one-half the cost of building or repairing and furnishing school houses.

The school year begins Jan. 1st and ends Dec. 31.

The public school funds for the present year are: The balance of the apportionment for the years 1869, 1870, -'71 which have not been paid, or ordered to be paid up to this date. These balances altogether amount to $69,082.47. This sum is now in the State Treasury and will be paid to the county Treasurers of the counties to which it was apportioned at the times above mentioned, or before the 7th day of March, 1872. There is an additional sum in the State Treasury, of about thirty-five thousand dollars, (the precise amount has not yet been ascertained) to be immediately apportioned and distributed among the several counties in the State in proportion to the number of children.

By the State constitution, and the school law of 1870-'71, and also by the present school law, at least seventy-five per cent. of the entire State and county poll taxes shall be used for school purposes and for nothing else.

The State Auditor cannot to-day furnish an exact statement of the number of persons in the State who paid a poll tax in 1871, or the exact amount of poll taxes of that year. The estimate is that about one hundred thousand persons in the State paid a poll tax, and that the average State and county poll tax was two dollars or more. The school fund arising from this source must be about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This tax has been or is to be paid to the county Treasurers of the several counties according to the provisions of the school law of 1870-'71.

The poll taxes of the present year have also been appropriated for the school expenses of the present year. This may also be estimated at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. A property tax of six and two-thirds cents on the hundred dollars has also been levied on all property and credits in the State for school expenses of the present year. About eighty thousand dollars will be raised by this tax.

By the present law the property tax for school purposes and the State and county poll taxes are to be paid to the treasurers of the respective counties.

It is not known how much of the poll taxes of 1871 have been already used for schools. It is very probable however that half has not yet been used.

It will be seen by adding all these amounts together that about four hundred thousand dollars have been appropriated by the present school law to aid free schools in the State during the present year.

This sum is not apportioned among the several counties in the State according to the number of children, but each county retains exclusively the apportionment heretofore made, and all the taxes levied and collected in the county for school purposes.

The free schools in each county are under the supervision and control of the county commissioners. The law charges them with the duty of looking after and guarding the interests of the common schools and of enforcing the school law.

The school funds of a county are not distributed among the townships according to the number of children, but are to be paid to teachers of free schools in the county without any regard to the locality. The State aids those who will aid themselves.

The present school law was passed by the house of Representatives without a dissenting vote, and by the Senate with very few dissenting votes. It may, therefore, be regarded as an almost unanimous endorsement of the principle of supporting free schools by taxation. The present school system, however, will be of little value without the active co-operation of county school officers and of parents and guardians.

The school laws and necessary forms will be printed and distributed over the State without delay.

ALEXANDER MCIVER,
Supt. Public Instruction.

THE ATLANTIC for February contains a continuation of Parton's sketches of Thomas Jefferson, which are very popular and interesting. Oliver Wendell Holmes contributes the Poet at the Breakfast Table. A sketch by Nathaniel Hawthorne, makes a pleasant fireside story. The other articles fill up a literary "bill of fare," rarely equaled by any of our monthlies.—The Atlantic is one of the best monthlies on our table, and we could hardly get along without it. Many of its political articles are objectionable to us; but its peculiar literature is always entertaining and instructive. $4 a year. James R. Osgood & Co. Boston, Mass.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Senate.—The majority and minority kuklux reports were presented and ordered to be printed. The majority report, in connection with the extension and suspension of the *habeas corpus*, recommends exceptional general amnesty.

The bill abolishing the duty on tea and coffee passed the House, 153 to 36.

Congressional Districts.

The following are the Congressional Districts under the new apportionment:

FIRST, OR ALBEMARLE DISTRICT.

Currituck,	Warren,
Camden,	Halifax,
Pasquotank,	Bertie,
Perquimans,	Martin,
Gates,	Washington,
Choan,	Tyrell,
Hertford,	Dare.
Northampton,	

Population, 141,012.

SECOND, OR NEUSE DISTRICT.

Hyde,	Wayne,
Beufort,	Lenior,
Pitt,	Jones,
Edgecombe,	Pamlico,
Wilson,	Craven.
Greene,	

Population, 173,753.

THIRD, OR CAPE FEAR DISTRICT.

Onslow,	Moore,
Duplin,	Bladen,
Sampson,	Columbus,
Harnett,	Brunswick,
Cumberland,	New Hanover.
Carteret,	

Population, 138,676.

FOURTH, OR METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

Johnson,	Granville,
Wake,	Franklin,
Chatham,	Nash.
Orange,	

Population, 136,876.

FIFTH, OR PIEDMONT DISTRICT.

Randolph,	Person,
Davidson,	Caswell,
Guilford,	Rockingham,
Alamance,	Stokes.

Population, 122,742.

SIXTH, OR SOUTHWESTERN DISTRICT.

Robeson,	Union,
Montgomery,	Mecklenburg,
Richmond,	Gaston,
Anson,	Lincoln,
Stanly,	Catawba.
Cabarrus,	

Population, 135,381.

SEVENTH, OR NORTHWESTERN DISTRICT.

Forsyth,	Alexander,
Surry,	Wilkes,
Yadkin,	Alleghany,
Davie,	Ashe,
Rowan,	Watauga.
Iredell,	

Population, 119,318.

EIGHTH, OR WESTERN DISTRICT.

Caldwell,	Burke,
Cleveland,	Mitchell,
Yancey,	McDowell,
Rutherford,	Polk,
Henderson,	Transylvania,
Buncombe,	Madison,
Haywood,	Jackson,
Swain,	Macon,
Clay,	Graham.
Cherokee,	

Population, 134,201.

From Mr. T. B. Keogh, who returned last week from Washington, we learn, says the Greensboro *Patriot*, that the bill dividing this State into two judicial districts with the old colonial proprietory line as the dividing line is regarded favorably, and will be likely to pass.

This is something in which the people of the western portion of the State as well as those in the center are deeply interested, for if the bill passes, it will save much time in travelling to Raleigh and elsewhere as heretofore, and thousands of dollars of expense now necessarily incurred. The saving in mileage alone is a sufficient argument in favor of the measure.

Hon. R. P. Dick will probably be appointed judge.

The Greensboro *Patriot* says: From conversation with Captain Endy, Superintendent of the Garden Hill Copper Mine, six miles from town, we learn that this mine is now in operation, running a force at present of seventy-five men, which is to be increased as the work progresses. A splendid vein of ore six feet wide, was struck last week.

The Warrenton *Gazette*, in publishing reminiscences of Warren county, mentions the fact that Horace Greely was married in the Episcopal Church, in that town. His wife was a teacher in the Warrenton Female College, and is well remembered by many of her old pupils, residents in that county.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—A man can now purchase a four thousand mile ticket on the North Carolina Central for one hundred dollars; or he can buy a thousand mile ticket for thirty dollars; or a five hundred mile ticket for seventeen dollars and a half, and the beauty of the thing is that these tickets are good on both roads, the Richmond and Danville, and the North Carolina Central.—*Carolinian*.

The *Daily Carolinian*, published at Raleigh, has been sold for $5,000, one half cash, balance at 90 days. A two weeks' suspension will be necessary, when the paper will be brought out, on the 1st of March, as a daily, in the interests of the Conservative party in this State.

The Newbern *Times* says: Captain Hall, of the steamship Gary, reports on his outward trip falling in with a large school of whales off the North Carolina, coast, and near Cape Hatteras. They were near the shore, and were spouting and blowing in the most approved whale style.

The Charlotte *Observer* says: The sale of the North Carolina Military Institute which has been advertised for some time took place on Tuesday last, and was knocked down to Messrs. James Carson, S. B. Alexander and L. W. Sanders, for $13,150.

A Temperance Campaign under the auspices of Theo. N. Ramsay, editor of the *Banner of Temperance*, will begin in the Spring. Arrangements have been made with Hon S. F. Cary to travel over the State on a lecturing tour.

Joseph W. Holden, eldest son of ex-Governor Holden, has returned to North Carolina, and entered upon the practice of the law in Raleigh.

The Bank of Cape Fear has gone into bankruptcy. Dr. Wilson, of Greensboro, has been elected assignee.

Cape Fear river has been higher than at any time since 1865, and considerable damage has been done by the freshet.

Wild Pigeons are more numerous in portions of Warren county than was ever known before.

Six months ago spirits turpentine was worth 45 cents per gallon, in Wilmington. Now it is 75 cents.

The ice put up at Asheville was nine inches thick.

A mad dog was killed in Charlotte Tuesday week.

Lowry and his gang were seen at Moss Neck Tuesday.

GENERAL NEWS.

DRY GOODS ADVANCING IN PRICE.—Domestic dry goods are on the advance. Ditto foreign dry goods. In the latter, we are told, the demand for the more elegant makes of foreign mills never was greater than it seems to be this year, thus far. In the former the record is, in bleached and brown goods, an upward tendency on almost every staple; also a scarcity of most standards. There has been much activity this week in cloths, cassimeres and satinets, and large sales are made by agents to city and our town buyers. At present there is a full stock, as a general thing of woolen goods. The Ratarian blacks, and the same in gold mixed are worth in jobbers hands from $1.10 to $1.20. In all departments of the trade more than common activity is reported, and on cotton goods, in both domestic and foreign, fair prices are obtained and large amounts are sold.—*N. Y. Express.*

SALT LAKE, February 12.—Public attention to-day is occupied almost entirely with the election of city officers. The whole Mormon ticket was, of course, elected under the female suffrage law. Crowds of Mormon women and girls flocked to the polls and voted. It is believed the female vote was far in excess of the male. In the early part of the day the Liberals worked hard, challenging the Mormons on the question of citizenship, and prevehting hundreds of votes; but they soon found that their labor was useless. Even children were voting, and the Liberals abandoned the election as a farce.

EXTENSIVE MILITARY PREPARATIONS AT KEY WEST.—A letter from Key West, February 2nd, says great and unusual activity prevails there in military affairs, and adds:

"The officers of the engineer corps are planning extensive alterations in the fortifications in this vicinity, and are providing for their rapid execution. Large advertisements have been issued for supplies of various kinds connected with the forts, vast numbers of heavy cannon are expected, and the whole iron-clad force is to be concentrated here at as early a day as possible."

Is it a possible war with spain that is being prepared for.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Inquirer* says: "Our cotton manufactories are crowded with orders. A large merchant told us the other day it was with difficulty he could get a few bolts of goods, as the mills had orders ahead from every section. Our mills are now running 30,000 spindles and 1,000 looms, and consume over ten bales of cotton per day. They have already taken over twice as much cotton as to same date last year.

The eminent physician, Dr. Gull, of Guy's Hospital, London, is said to have the largest consulting practice of any physician in the world. It is of no use whatever to go to his house unless you have made an appointment some days previously. His practice is worth certainly not less than £25,000 a year ($125,000).

Rev. Peter Cartwright, the venerable Methodist preacher, was stricken with paralysis on Monday, 5th inst., at his home, Pleasant Mills, Ill., and his recovery is hopeless. He is eighty-seven years of age, and has been in the ministry sixty-eight years, and is one of the most extensively known clergymen of the Methodist denomination in the West.

The total value of farm products in the United States and Territories during the year ending June 1, 1870, according to census statement just published, was $2,445,000,000. The largest product was in New York, and the next largest in Illinois. The total wool clip for the same year is stated at 101,284,678 pounds, of which about one-fifth is credited to Ohio.

The Japan embassy will be obliged to return to San Francisco and take the steamer via Panama. No prospect of raising the snow blockade for perhaps a month. The Post Office Department is proposing for stage service around the blockade for sixty days.

A broken rail threw part of a train off the track of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, Feb. 1st., near Lockport, Pa., and seven passengers, Mrs. Pratorious, Mrs. Rex and child, Mrs. [illegible], Theo. Baxter, Mr. Wolf, and J. A. Smith, were killed, and nineteen others were more or less injured.

In the fourteenth century, the average yield of wheat in Great Britain was only ten bushels per acre. Now lands in our older States have been reduced to about the same average, but the average of Great Britain to-day is about three times that amount.

TURF.—The largest winner on the American turf last season was Col. McDaniel who heads the list with over $50,000, the result of thirty-seven successful races. The Colonel is a North Carolinian and owner of the celebrated "Harvey Bassot.—*Ral, Carolinian.*

A piece of land at the corner of Broad and Wall sts., New York, measuring 721 square feet, or less than one-third of a city lot has just been sold for $250,000 in gold, which is at the rate of about $14,000,000 per acre!

New York is wondering over the feats of the trained goat in the "Black Crook." He dances, performs gymnastic feats, plays tricks, rides in circus style, sneezes, nods, spells words, picks out numbers, etc.

Nine of the eleven wholesale stores known as the iron block, at Toronto, Canada, were burned on the 15th. Total loss on stock and buildings estimated at $5,000,000.

The barn of Abraham Ryerson, in Goshen, N. Y., containing about fifty head of choice cattle and six blooded horses, was burned Jan. 27th, and all the animals perished.

Several deaths from small-pox are reported to have recently occurred in the Valley of Virginia, and quite a number of additional cases are reported.

One of the Columbus (Ga.,) cotton factories has just made its fourth annual report, showing a profit last year of $204,000.

The sugar crop of Louisiana is nearly all cut. It is thought 140,000 to 150,000 hogheads will be yielded.

Pneumonia has carried off seven out of a family of nine in Camden, Miss., all of whom were in perfect health Christmas day.

Henry S. Evans, State Senator of Pennsylvania, died Saturday, restoring the Senate to a tie.

Passengers on the Union Pacific railroad have to eat crackers and cheese, to support life during the blockade.

Olive trees have been planted in Maryland and are doing well.

Winter on the Plains.

TRIALS OF A RAILROAL COMPANY—NINE PASSENGER TRAINS AND ONE THOUSAND FREIGHT CARS SNOW BLOCKADED.

Omaha, Feb. 14.—The Union Pacific Railroad company makes the following statement of its snow blockade: The first blockade occurred Oct. 12th, since which date there have been a succession of driving snow-storms. The direct snow fall has not caused the blockade; this is due to the drifting. The company had erected snow fences to guard against this on the northwest side of their line—the storm quarter—but this year the storm came from the opposite side, where there was no protection. The company at once contracted many lengths of fencing at Omaha, and sent it forward for the protection of the road.

On November 2d, a serious blockade occurred, the fences having been found insufficient to arrest the drifting snow. An effort was then made to open the road and keep it open by the use of snow ploughs, of which the company had thirteen; and as the result of this attempt, twenty locomotives were disabled in one week by being thrown from the track and materially injured. The drifted snow proved so dense that it was impossible to force the plough through or into it until after a cut was trenched, at intervals, eight or ten feet down to the rails. It then became evident that manual labor must be provided to clear the track.

Seven trains were then fitted out, with accommodations on each for sleeping and feeding seventy-five laborers, and with two weeks' supplies of provisions. This force was set to work, in addition to the ordinary number of employees, and it has been by the aid of these snow trains, followed by ploughs, that we have been able to send trains over the road. Ranchmen who have lived in the mountains for years pronounce this winter severe beyond precedent.

When these obstructions occurred, both labor and supplies were required to be transported over long distances by long-continued working, extra hours, and during intense cold. The men in some cases became disheartened and refused to work, and in numerous cases they had frozen limbs and were disabled. Until the weather shall change and these storms cease, it is our expectation to run trains over the road, a snow-train ahead, and also with a train of provisions and coal sufficient for thirty days' supply. By this means we expect to get trains through in from ten to fifteen days.

There has been no suffering for want of provisions, nor will there be any by passengers. The road is now open from Omaha to Laramie, 572 miles, and from Washaki to Ogden, 228 miles. The obstructions are between Laramie and Washaki, embracing the divide of the continent, and being only 179 miles. There are now seven west-bound passenger trains detained near Separation, which is 29 miles distant from the western boundary of the blockade, and there are two east-bound passenger trains at Green river, waiting until the west-bound trains shall pass the blockade. At various points along the road there are about 800 west-bound cars of freight, and 200 cars of east-bound freight.

There was a fearful storm in the vicinity of Sioux city on the 14th. The mercury fell forty degrees in two hours. The hurricane was accompanied with a blinding snow, and several deaths are reported ed from the sudden cold. The trains on this division of the Central Illinois road are all snowed in. The thermometer on the morning of the 14th, was eighteen below zero. The report that Spotted Tail and his band have been frozen is believed, but the prostration of the telegraph by the storm prevents verification.

A dispatch from St. Paul, Minnesota, under date of the 14th, says the heaviest snow of the season occurred to-day. The thermometer was below zero all day. The railroad west is blocked. It is feared that the Canadian surveying party, numbering twenty-five men, under Colonel Menab, which left Duuleath for the upper Superior, have perished. They were last heard from on January 20th in an open boat.—The lake is full of ice and a storm is prevailing.

A BRAVE LADY.—Last evening, while Dr. Stone, the Deputy Collector of Customs for this port, was escorting the wife of Captain Colesberry to the Revenue cutter Nauscmond, to the wharf where the steamer San Antonio, was lying, on which vessel the lady was about to take passage for Brunswick, he fell into the river. Mrs. Colesborry, with great presence of mind, reached over the edge of the wharf. And, the tide being high, succeeded in grasping Dr. Stone by the hand, at the same time giving the alarm, and attracting the attention of Mr Henry Maxwell, the engineer of the San Antonio, who promptly came to the resere and assisted in getting Dr. Stone out of the treacherous river.—To the cool and intrepid conduct of the lady the rescued gentleman probably owes his life, and her conduct deserves more than a passing notice. Dr. S., who, by the way has only use of one arm, was taken aboard the steamer, where he was furnished with a dry suit, and returned to his residence.—*Savannah News, Feb. 9.*

From Mexico.

THE REVOLUTION GAINING GROUND—JUAREZ APPLIES TO PRESIDENT GRANT FOR HELP.

City of Mexico, Feb. 8.—Garcia has pronounced against Juarez in the State of Colina, where the revolution is spreading. The revolution is afoot in Guadalajara, where the Governor has assumed dictatorial powers. The largest half of the States of Puebla and Vera Cruz are in the hands of the revolutionists. Mendez is commander-in-chief, with his headquarters in Sierra. Ex-Governor Felix Dias has been assassinated. Juarez is gradually assuming the dictatorship. It is roported that Juarez has applied to President Grant for assistance, and that Grant replied he would assist Juarez as a last alternative.

LATER.—The revolutionists have captured Aguascalientes. The Juarists say that Grant must act promptly if he intends to help Juarez. The revolutionists in arms are estimated at 30,000. The Federals retreated from Aguascalientes to Lagos. A large force of revolutionists is approaching Guadalajara. Consternation prevails here.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The majority and minority Kuklux reports are nearly ready. They agree that nearly all the Southern States are approaching financial ruin from bad legislation and Kuklux. One report attributes the bad legislation to the Kuklux, and the other attributes the Kuklux to bad legislation,

The Methodist book concern at Nashville was burned on the 15th. Loss, $30,000.

ARLINGTON, Va., February 16.—Lebanon, Rassel county, Va., was visited by a destructive fire on Wednesday last. The court-house and jail and Planter's Hotel, (W. A. Stuart, owner, partly insured in the Virginia Fire and Marine Insurance Company for $3,000), Jonk's shop, the post-office, Dr. Furguson's dwelling, A Hendrick's dwelling and store, and other out-buildings were destroyed. The fire was discovered in the observatory of the Planter's Hotel at 12 o'clock M. The wind was blowing a hurricane, and all was burned in about ten minutes. The records and papers of the clerk's office were saved. The loss is estimated at from $30,000 to $40,000.

THE PATRIDGE, THE AGRICULTURIST'S FRIEND.—At a meeting of horticulturists in Illinois strong ground was taken against the destruction of these birds. To show how useful this bird is, it was stated that a flock of partridges were seen running along the rows of the corn just sprouting, and seeing them engaged in something which was believed to be pulling up the young plants, one of thim was killed and its "craw" examined, which was found to contain one cut worm, twenty one striped bugs, and over one hundred chinch bugs. Another member related that he had adopted measures to protect the bird and that they had become so numerous and tame that hundreds of them, after snow falls, could be seen in his barnyard with the fowls, where they were fed. As a result of their presence upon his premises his wheat crop was unusually abundant, while in many other places not far off the chinch bug and other insects had destroyed half the crop.

MARRIED,

In this county, on the 13th inst., by J. A. Niblog, Esq., Mr. JOHN CONRAD to Miss BELINDA LIVENGOOD, daughter of John Livengood.

On the 20th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, James Ogburn, by Elder Wm. Turner, Mr. CHARLES W. MASTEN, son of John Masten, to Miss MARTHA E. OGBURN, all of this county.

On the 21st of Dec., 1871, at the residence of the bride's father, near Hillsdale, Guilford county, by the Rev. Julius Terrell, Mr. PATRICK H. TERRELL, of Stokes county and Miss SALLIE C. BANES.

In Raleigh, on the 12th inst., Mr. JOHN PELOPIDAS LEACH and Miss ELLEN DOUGLAS MOORE, daughter of B. F. Moore, Esq.

DIED,

In this county, on the 6th inst., Mrs. JANE MORRIS, wife of Aaron Morris, in the 70th year of her age.

Near Clemmonsville, in Davidson county, on the 19th inst., at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Jarvis, Mr. THOMAS HANES, a much respected, good old citizen, aged 79 years.

On the 6th inst., CHARLES BROOKS WITHERS, in the 23rd year of his age.

On the 2d inst., at her residence, four miles west of Germanton, Mrs. BETSY TUTTLE, wife of William Tuttle.

On the same day, in same neighborhood, of Pneumonia, Mr. JOSEPH M. BANNER.

SAPOLIO.

For house cleaning, washing dishe floors, oil cloths, tables, cleaning wind ow paint, knives, and polishing tin brass an all metals, use Enoch Morgan's Sons, Sapo lio. It is cheaper an d better than soap Get it from your Gro cer, or at 211 Wash ington street, N. Y. [49-tf.]

THE MARKETS.

SALEM, Feb. 22,

Provisions.		*Chop,*	
Bacon,	10@ 15	Chop,	2
Lard,	12@15	Bran,	1¼
Pork,	6½@7	*Grain.*	
Beef,	5@7	Wheat,	1 75@1 90
Veal,	5@7	Corn,	90 @ 1 00
Mutton,	5@ 7	" (old)	00@0 00
Butter,	25@00	Rye,	90@1 00
Flour,	4½ @5	Oats,	75@ 00
		Peas,	00@ 90

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

DANVILLE, Feb. 20.

Lugs—Common, Red,	$4 50	to $5 00
" Good working,	5 00	to 7 00
" Com'n, Bright	7 00	to 10 00
" Fine, "	10 00	to 15 00
Extra lots higher.		
Leaf—Common Red,	5 00	to 8 00
" Good	8 00	to 10 00
" Good, rich, waxy,	10 00	to 15 00
" Common Bright,	12 00	to 25 00
" Good, "	25 00	to 35 00
" Fine, "	25 00	to 30 00
" Extra fine lots,	35 00	to 60 00

New York, Feb. 19.—Cotton, 23¾ a 23¾; Flour, 6 25 to 7 50; Corn, 72 a 72½; Wheat, 1 63 a 1 67; Gold, 110¼ a 0000; Bonds, N. C. old, 38 a 00, new 18 a 00.

Baltimore, Feb. 19.—Cotton 22½ a 00 Flour 6 75 a 8 00; Wheat, $1 63 a $1 65; Corn white, 00 a 00, yellow, 68 a 70; Oats, 53 a 55 Bacon, 7 a 13; Whisky, 94½ a 00; Lard 9¾ a 10.

Richmond, Feb. 19.—Wheat, $1 70 a 1 82 Corn 67 a 00; Oats 65 a 00; Flour, superfine, $8.

Norfolk, Feb. 20.—Bacon, sides, 7½ a 9; Corn 65 a 66. Flour 6½ a 8½.

Charlotte, Feb. 19.—Bacon 10 a 11; Flour, 4 00 a 4 25; Corn, 85 a 87½; Oats, 70 a 75. Wheat, $0 00 a $0 00; Whisky, $0 00 a 0 00.

Fayetteville, Feb. 15.—Bacon 10 a 15; Flour $6 50 a $7 50; Corn $0 95 a $1 00; Oats, 85; Rye, $1 25; Wheat, $1 50; Lard, 14; Whisky, $2 25; Brandy, $2 50.

Petersburg, Feb. 19.—Flour $5 75 a 00 75; Wheat, red, $1 30 a $1 40, white $1 35 a $1 50; Corn, 65 a 70; Bacon, hog round 13 a 13½; Whisky, $0 00; Brandy $2 40 a $3 00

BROWN'S Tobacco Warehouse,

WINSTON, N. C.

THE Subscriber, (late of Davie county) would respectfully announce to all interested, that he has opened a Warehouse for the sale of

LEAF TOBACCO,

in Winston, and hopes, by strict attention to business, fair dealing, prompt returns, and the highest market prices, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

His Warehouse is well arranged, commissions will be as low as elsewhere, and no charges unless sales are made.

T. J. BROWN.

Feb. 22, 1872-8-3m.

Executor's Notice.

HAVING qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of T. C. Pfohl, dec'd., all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are hereby notified to make payment as longer indulgence cannot be given. And all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, properly authenticated, within the time limited by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

E. A. PFOHL, *Executor.*

Salem, N. C., Feb. 22, 1872.-8-3m.

Fresh Garden Seeds.

Trophy Tomato,	Extra Early Peas,
White Mustard,	Early May Peas,
Gingar Parsnip,	Case Knife Beans,
Orange Carrot,	Horticultural Beans,
Mowhawk Beans,	Early Rose Potatoes,
Yellow 6 Weeks Beans,	Flat Dutch Cabbage,
Valentine Beans,	Late Drumhead Cabbage,
Lima Beans,	Early York Cabbage,

Early Winningstadt Cabbage, and a variety of Radish, Lettuce and Cucumber Seeds, &c., &c.

For sale at

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
Post Office Building,
Feb. 22, 1872. Salem, N. C.

VERMICELLI & MACCARONI

AT

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
POSTOFFICE BUILDING
Feb. 20, 1868 26-

EVERY WEEK BRINGS SOMETHING NEW!

JUST RECEIVED a lot of PATENT SPRING BED BOTTOMS, suitable for any size bed, and at prices so cheap that any person can have an easy resting place.

Salem, N. C., January 25, 1872-4-tf. J. L. FULKERSON, Sole Agent for Forsyth County.

PURE WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINT.

THE FINEST IN THE MARKET, manufactured and branded expressly for, and warranted by

Salem, N. C., January 25, 1872.-4-tf. J. L. FULKERSON.

VARNISHES AND JAPAN.

No. 1 Furniture Varnish, (quick drying) for Zinc Paint, &c. No. 1 Coach Varnish. No. 1 White Damar Varnish,

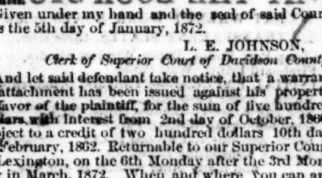
DRYING JAPAN,

dryer for Paints, & c., together with PAINTS IN OIL and DRY, at low prices, with.

Salem, N. C., January 25, 1872.-4-tf. J. L. FULKERSON.

THE STEAM PLANING AND SAW MILLS OF FOGLE BROTHERS,

SALEM, N. C.,



Are now in full operation, and well prepared to manufacture

Sash, Blinds, Doors, Shutters and Frames of all Kinds,

in a good and substantial manner.

They *erect Buildings* and do *Repairing and Job Work* in and out of town, by contract or otherwise.

Planing, Tongue and Grooving, Scroll Sawing, Turning,

and all work in their line, promptly and well executed, at fair rates.

LUMBER

of all kinds, bought and sold.

Address FOGLE BROTHERS,

Feb. 8, 1872-6-3m. Salem, N. C.

State of North Carolina,

Davidson County.

D. W. Andrews, *Plaintiff,*
vs.
L. L. Thomas, *Defendant.*

TO L. L. THOMAS, DEFENDANT:

You are hereby notified that the following summons has been issued against you, to-wit:

To the Sheriff of Davidson County—Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summons L. L. Thomas, the defendant above named, if he be found in your county, to be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court, to be held for the County of Davidson, at the court-house in Lexington, on the 6th Monday after the 3rd Monday in March, 1872, and answer the complaint which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, within said county, within the first three days of the next Term thereof. Let the said defendant take notice that if he fail to answer the said complaint within that time, plaintiff will take judgment against him for the sum of five hundred dollars and interest thereon from the 2nd day of October, 1869, until paid, subject to a credit of two hundred dollars, 10th day of February, 1862.

Herein fail not, and of this summons make due return.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, this the 5th day of January, 1872.

L. E. JOHNSON,
Clerk of Superior Court of Davidson County.

And let said defendant take notice, that a warrant of attachment has been issued against his property in favor of the plaintiff, for the sum of five hundred dollars with interest from 2nd day of October, 1869, subject to a credit of two hundred dollars 10th day of February, 1862. Returnable to our Superior Court at Lexington, on the 6th Monday after the 3rd Monday in March, 1872. When and where you can appear and shall be heard.

Done at office, this the 19th day of January, 1872.

L. E. JOHNSON, C. S. C.

4-6w

TOBACCO!

Morehead's Warehouse,

GREENSBORO, N. C.,

Will be open every WEDNESDAY on and after the first Wednesday in March, (6th,) for the sale of

LEAF TOBACCO.

Those who consign with me are assured of the best prices. If the sales do not give satisfaction, the Tobacco may be "taken in," and shipped elsewhere. No charge for storage. Warehouse fees the same as at Danville. Liberal advances will be made. The Warehouse has a first-class prizery attached. In the handling, ordering and assorting of your Tobacco, too much care cannot be taken. Ample camping grounds are offered to planters. I'll do my best for consignors; they can't ask more. I refer every man to his neighbors, that the good news may spread.

Very Respectfully,
EUGENE MOREHEAD.

Feb. 15, 1872.-7-3m.

W. B. GLENN, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

YADKINVILLE, N. C.,

Will practice in the counties of Yadkin, Stokes, Surry and those adjoining.

Prompt attention given to the collection of claims 3-1y.

R. T. CRAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WINSTON, N. C.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Forsyth, and adjoining counties.

☞ Collection of claims promptly attended to. Jan. 11, 1872. 2-tf.

THOS. R. PURNELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SALEM, N. C.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Forsyth, Yadkin, Surry, Stokes, Davie and Davidson Counties.

Prompt attention given to the collection and settlement of claims in all parts of the State.

June 16, 1871.-24-tf.

NATIONAL SERIES.

National Primers,
Spellers and Readers.
Dickens and Bulwers Novels,

cheap editions at the **BOOK STORE.**

A FRESH SUPPLY

OF THE CELEBRATED

Liver Regulator

at Zevely's Drug Store.

GUN FOR SALE.

A GOOD six shooter Rifle for sale. Enquire at THIS OFFICE.

LIFE INSURANCE

Salem Agency.

THE undersigned is Agent for the Wilmington N. C. Life Insurance Company. Call and see him. Office in Dr. Zevely's building.

Thos. R. Purnell.

INK STANDS—Counting House, and Pocket Tilden (non-spilling) Inkstand.

AT THE STORE OF R. A. WOMMACK & CO.

NOW OPENING,

A New and Handsome Stock of Fall and Winter Goods

selected especially with a view to suit the wants and tastes of this community.

A full assortment of

DRY GOODS,

consisting in part of Ladies' Worsted Goods, a variety of the newest patterns and styles, besides a large stock of Calicoes and Sheetings bleached and unbleached.

MEN'S WEAR.

Superior advantages offered in the way fo Cloths, Cassimeres and Tweeds. Ready Made Overcoats, Shirts, a large stock, Knit Shirts and Drawers, Socks, Gloves, &c., &c.

NOTIONS.

A well selected variety, consisting of Ladies Shawls, double and single, of every description; Scarfs, Nubias and Hoods; Children's Fancy Stockings, and in fact, almost everything that can be inquired for in this class of goods.

BOOTS and SHOES.

A fine assortment, selected with great care, from the best manufactories.

LEATHER.

We have secured a very fine stock of Upper and Sole Leather, from the very best tanners of Davidson, Yadkin and Forsyth counties. Always a good stock of Hemlock Leather on hand. Shoemaker's Findings, &c., &c.

HATS and CAPS,

of the latest styles and in great variety.

DRUGS, MEDICINES and DYE-STUFFS,

warranted to be unadulterated.

WINDOW GLASS,

by the pane or box.

HARDWARE.

Having had considerable experience in the Hardware trade, we flatter ourselves that we have secured the finest stock ever brought to this market. Builders, Cabinet-Makers and others will find it to their interest to call upon us before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Any description of Hardware, such as Sash and Circular Saws, Mortising Machines, &c., will be ordered at any time, and sold at manufacturer's prices.

QUEENSWARE, CROCKERY and TINWARE

of every possible description, and at prices as cheap as the cheapest.

GROCERIES.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Cheese, Spices, Rice &c., &c.

We keep constantly on hand Plows, Plow Points, Land Sides, and a variety of other agricultural implements.

A large stock of Iron, consisting of Skelp Iron, Shovel Mould Board, &c., &c.

The subscribers feel grateful to their friends throughout the surrounding country for the very liberal patronage they have received, and trust that by strict attention to business and by keeping only the best articles in every line, they will merit a continuance of the public favor.

R. A. WOMMACK & CO.

Birthday Presents.

We have on hand a splendid assortment of

NECK TIES,
LACE COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
KID GLOVES,
HOSIERY,

AND NUMEROUS FANCY GOODS.

IN JET AND SHELL JEWELRY

we have the best and latest styles, and at LOW PRICES.

All purchasers will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

J. BLICKENDERFER'S
Notion and Variety Store.
Salem, N. C., Dec. 15, 1871-50-tf

A NEW STOCK

OF CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER PLATED WARE, JET & TORTOISE SHELL JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, and an assortment of

FANCY GOODS,

suitable for Birthday Presents, just received

H. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 25, 1871.

COUNTERPANES.

JUST RECEIVED, a new lot of the celebrated **"Conestoga" Counterpanes,** which we will sell at greatly reduced prices at the

50-tf] NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

SEWING THREAD.

40 DIFFERENT SHADES AND COLORS o Sewing Silk, by which you can match any piece of goods, at the

50-tf] NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

KID GLOVES.

KID GLOVES at $1 a pair and upward at the

50-tf NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

WE have added to our Stock a complete assortment of Ladies' Under Garments.

50-tf] NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

CUFFS AND COLLARS.

FINE LINE OF CUFFS AND COLLARS at the

50-tf. NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

HANDKERCHIEFS in Ornamental Boxes. A very neat present for a lady, at the

50-tf] NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

HOSIERY.

FINE LINE OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HOSE, at the

50-tf] NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

R. L. PATTERSON. H. W. FRIES

OFFICE OF PATTERSON & CO.,

DEALERS IN

General Merchandise

AND BUYERS OF

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

MAIN STREET.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 24, 1871.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

The Finest Stock of Goods ever brought to Salem since the War, can now be found at our Store.

We have the latest and most desirable styles of

DRESS GOODS,

from the cheapest Prints, to the most elegant Serges, Satteens, Empres Cloths, Poplins, Alpacas, &c. Also

SHAWLS

in great variety. We have a very large and varied assortment of

NOTIONS,

GLOVES, HOSIERY, LACES, BUTTONS, THREADS, AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

We have a nicely selected stock of SOAPS, PERFUMERY,

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We keep at all times a full line of

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We keep the largest stock of

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to be found in the county.

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We offer a very desirable lot of

HATS AND CAPS,

and we are prepared to make special orders for Hats and Caps at any time.

We offer also all the various articles in the

HARDWARE

line, usually needed in this section of country.

We always keep the largest and best stock of

CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE AND GLASSWARE

in this market.

We also have in stock a very large supply of the different kinds of

IRON,

suitable for Carriage and Wagonmakers, Blacksmiths and Farmers, and a well selected stock of light and durabl

HOLLOW WARE.

In addition to the above we keep

Ready-Made Clothing,

BLANKETS, WHITE LEAD, PAINTS, LOOKING GLASSES, WINDOW SHADES, UMBRELLAS, and many other useful articles.

We are Agents for THOMPSON'S PLOUGHS, STRAW CUTTERS, &c.

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FRIES' GOODS,

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We have the only Wagon Yard of any size in town, and it is always open to our customers.

We are anxious to extend our trade;—we do not intend to be undersold, and it is to the interest of every one to examine our stock before purchasing. It is our business to show goods, and we take pleasure in doing so.

Our thanks are again due our friends for a very liberal patronage.

PATTERSON & CO.

WORTH & WORTH,

General Shipping and Commission MERCHANTS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

D. G. WORTH. [illegible] FORTH

The Nice Young Man.

"Oh, pa! Charley was here last night—
He drove that fancy span,
And dressed so nice—oh! I do think
He's such a nice young man."

"Now daughter, if you only knew
The tales that are afloat
On that young man, I think that you
Would choose some other boat.

"He owes J. O'Hare for them clothes,
And Tenny for that span,
Better take your choice of *other* beaus,
But shake *that* nice young man."

"But, papa, he's so very smart,
He studies all he can—
And all the other girls declare
He's such a nice young man."

"Still daughter larnin' isn't cash,
No more than wheat is bran:
Look out, my daughter, for your hash
And drop that nice young man."

"But, papa, Charley's uncle died,
Lately in Michigan,
And left him land and cash beside—
He's such a nice young man.

"And Charley's going to ask for me—
He says he never can
Exist without me—oh, papa,
He's such a nice young man."

"Take him my daughter, and be glad—
It is the best plan;
I certainly have wronged the lad—
He *is* a nice young man."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HISTORY OF
The Great Fires

In CHICAGO and the WEST by Rev. E. J. GOODSPEED, D. D., of Chicago. Only complete history.—700 8vo. pages; 75 engravings. 70,000 already sold. Price $2 50. 2,000 agents made in 20 days. Profits go to sufferers. AGENTS WANTED. H. S. GOODSPEED & CO., 37 Park Row, New York. 6-4w.

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A SURE CURE for this distressing complaint is now made known in a Treatise (of 48 octavo pages) on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, published by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription was discovered by him in such a providential manner that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who has used it for fits, never having failed in a single case. The ingredients may be obtained from any druggist. A copy sent free to all applicants by mail. Address DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, 21 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J. 6-4w.

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Are the best published anywhere. *All the most popular writers are employed to write originally for "Peterson."* In 1872, in addition to its usual quantity of short stories, FIVE ORIGINAL COPYRIGHT NOVELETS will be given, viz: BOUGHT WITH A PRICE, by Ann S. Stephens; THE ISLAND OF DIAMONDS, by Harry Danforth; ONCE TOO OFTEN, by Frank Lee Benedict; LINDSAY'S LUCK, by Miss F. Hodgson, and A WIFE, YET NOT A WIFE, by the author of "The Second Life."

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Nov. 17, 1871.-46-3m.

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CHEAP, by the quantity, at BLUM'S.

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IRON COG WHEELS, SHAFTING, BOXES BOLTS, &c. Enquire at this office.
Salem, Nov. 15, 1870.

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H. W. SHORE, P. M.

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PEN WIPERS, with Puppies, Deer, and Cats.
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New Year, 1872.

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Salem, N. C., Oct. 13, 1871. 41-tf.

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Rates of Tuition as heretofore.
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These Instruments have been before the Public for nearly Thirty Years, and upon their excellence alone attained an *unpurchased pre-eminence*, which pronounces them unequalled in

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Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists promptly furnished on application to
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Or any of our regular established agencies.
Oct. 20, 1871-42-6m

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Enquire at this office.

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Besides the usual Astronomical calculations, Agricultural matter, Tales, Anecdotes and Recipes, this Almanac contains Interest Tables, Tide Table, vote for Attorney General in 1870, Table showing the number of days from any day in one month, to the same day in another month throughout the year, times of holding Courts in North Carolina and Virginia, list of members of the General Assembly, population of the Globe, population of large cities, population of North Carolina and the United States, Government of Public Works and Institutions of North Carolina, Government of the United States, Rates of Postage, List of Taxes repealed, &c., &c.
L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
Salem, N. C., Sept. 1871.

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Call at the Store and settle and save costs of a suit in the U. S. Court. H. W. FRIES,
Aug. 18, 1871. (34.tf) Assignee of Vogler & Co.

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LITTLE MEN,
OLD FASHIONED GIRL,
HOSPITAL SKETCHES,
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Orange & Lemon Trees

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MALTESE COLLARS,
CLUNY and THREAD LACE & EDGINGS.
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WILL find the great THEA-NECTAR just what they want, or have their money refunded. Try it, it is cheap.
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EXTRA GOLDEN SYRUP and Fine MUSCOVADO MOLASSES,
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Volatile Solution of Tar
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It is a Specific for such diseases, and should be kept in the household of every family, especially during those months in which

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Send for Circular of POSITIVE CURES to your Druggist, or to

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☞ AT JENKINS' OLD STAND ☜

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and has been selected especially with a view to meet the wants of this community. It comprises the best varieties of *MOLASSES, SUGAR, COFFEE and TEAS,* Flour, Meal, Bacon, Lard, Crackers, Butter, Cheese, Pickles, Chickens, Eggs, Fish, &c., &c., constantly on hand, and at astonishingly low prices for

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Verses, by. H. H.
May 19, 1871.

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Bullion's English Latin and Latin English. Dictionaries at BLUM'S BOOK STORE.

1872. THE WORLD. 1872.

In the year 1872 General Grant's successor is to be chosen; the Forty-third Congress to be elected.

The people's votes, white and black, North and South, will thus decide the future destiny of the Republic, select its rulers, prescribe their course.

How to influence the people's votes?

By the newspaper—for it includes every other agency. It makes known events and facts—among all influences the chief. It assembles the vaster outside audiences which cannot gather to the State-house, the pulpit, or the stump. It is the constant interpreter of men's affairs, and of error or truth is the daily seed-sower.

Next November is our political harvest time. As we sow we shall reap.

THE WORLD'S seed-sowing will be fruitful to the extent that its circulation is widely pushed by those who approve its aim.

THE WORLD will aim to represent and combine the labors and the votes of

I.—All those who find best insurance of the people's prosperity, peace and progress in a government administered on the principles and in the pure practice of Jefferson and Jackson, and who descry the fount and origin of the present corruptions, extravagance, misgovernment, subversion of public liberties, and insecurity of private rights in our rulers' lawless usurpation of interdicted and undelegated powers—usurpation that to-day marches deliberately on to the subjugation of popular rule and the possession of dictatorial power—for by acts of Congress General Grant may even now destroy the freedom of State elections, invade the States at his pleasure, and declare martial law of his own mere will.

II.—All those who would maintain the honor of republics, and would preserve public credit by punctual payment of public debts.

III.—All those who would cut down to fewer and fit objects all appropriations of the people's money (to-day more than double, nearly treble, the appropriations of a Democratic Congress eleven years ago, not counting annuities to Indians, pensions to soldiers, and interest on debt), and who would oblige all spending of the people's money got by taxes to be with honesty and thrift; likewise all those who would spare a little the people's landed estate for the landless millions hereafter and stop its squandering dominions in a day upon those who already own too much.

IV.—All those who would reduce the number of commodities taxed by our tariff from thousands to a few dozens, and so empty our custom-houses of half their officials, rid the statute-books of half their odious snares for honesty or bribes to fraud, and unfetter scores of our native industries.

V.—All those who would lower the rates also of our tariff taxes to the point of most easily yielding the largest revenue—who would abandon the protectionist system of reducing the public revenue whilst increasing the extortionate profits of a few at the expense of all other industries.

VI.—All those who would abolish every unlawful tax, like that on incomes; every unjust tax like that which gives banks the people's profits on a national currency; every unequal and indeterminate tax, like that levied most cruelly upon the poor—the tax of our irredeemable paper-money.

THE WORLD will aim—as the recognized and leading organ of the Democratic party in the great focus of national commerce and intelligence—to fulfill this its mission and duty with steadfast boldness and fidelity; to inspire in the ranks of those who think the same things concerning the Republic an united, organized, determined, and persistent zeal; to win new recruits from among those who have been the-(?) ... to the Democracy in the conflicts of a dead past; and to marshal an unbroken phalanx to the triumph at the ballot-box (true battle-field of republics) of Liberty, Equality, and Law.

As a Vehicle of News.

THE WORLD will spare no expense, no energy, to maintain and advance its place in the first rank of metropolitan journals. Its fresh, abundant, various, and accurate news, comprising the whole circle of current intelligence and literature will be discussed, as becomes

A Trustworthy Organ of Opinion,

with candor, with steady devotion to sound public and private morals, with special knowledge for special themes, and with various and wide-reaching apprehension of the manifold interests of men and women in their homes, their market-places, their work-shops, and their farms.

THE WEEKLY WORLD.

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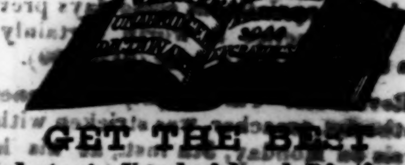

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